

**COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** This final examination is a take-home test consisting of 26 multiple-choice and short-answer questions. Answer each question using the information presented in class or included in your Participant Handbook. The instructor will discuss your answers during a review period in the next session.

1. A part of our preparedness goal is to prepare yourself for disaster. List six preplanning steps you can take to improve your chances for surviving a disaster at home.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |

2. During a \_\_\_\_\_, where is a safe place to seek shelter?

Indoors:

\_\_\_\_\_

Outdoors:

\_\_\_\_\_

In a car:

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Water is probably the most important item to store in preparation for a disaster. What is the recommended minimum you should have on hand?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. During an incident involving hazardous materials, it is important to keep out of the vapor cloud. Where is the safest area to relocate people who are in the path of the plume or spill?

- a. Uphill and downwind.
- b. Downhill and upwind.
- c. Uphill and upwind.
- d. Downhill and downwind.

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5. What is the primary hazard associated with a fire involving energized electrical equipment?

- a. Explosion
- b. Asphyxia
- c. Electrical shock
- d. Heat

6. A Class A fire must be overhauled to ensure that the last ember has been extinguished. What side of the fire triangle is removed during this overhaul process?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. There are four classes or types of fires. What type of fuels are represented by the following classes?

Class A

Class B \_\_\_\_\_

Class C \_\_\_\_\_

Class D \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. We use the acronym P.A.S.S. to remind us of the steps required to properly operate a portable fire extinguisher. What does each letter stand for?

P

A \_\_\_\_\_

S \_\_\_\_\_

S \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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9. We can effectively save the lives of many injured victims by checking for and treating life-threatening problems immediately. What are the three areas we assess and treat during initial triage?
1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The most common airway obstruction is:
- a. Dentures
  - b. Food
  - c. The tongue
  - d. Saliva
11. The first attempt to control external bleeding should be to apply:
- a. A tourniquet above the wound.
  - b. A pressure bandage over the wound.
  - c. Direct pressure to the wound.
  - d. Pressure to the pressure point above the wound.
12. Shock is a life-threatening condition that can be recognized by changes in mental status. During disaster medical operations, how do you treat for shock?

13. When performing the blanch test, we can assume that the patient's circulatory system is functioning properly if the color returns within how many seconds of releasing the pressure?
- a. 2
  - b. 5
  - c. 10
  - d. 15
14. To check a patient's mental status, we ask:
- a. His or her name.
  - b. The day of the week.
  - c. The victim to follow a simple command.
  - d. If the victim remembers what happened.
15. During a head-to-toe assessment, you have identified an open long bone leg fracture. What treatment should you apply?
- a. Apply a dressing and bandage at the fracture site.
  - b. Realign the broken bone ends. Then apply a splint to immobilize the fracture site.
  - c. Control the bleeding at the point of bone exit. Then apply a splint to immobilize the fracture. Evaluate for shock.
  - d. Push the protruding bone back under the skin. Then apply a dressing and bandage at the fracture site and immobilize the leg using a splint.

16. Burns can present a serious threat to the physical and psychological health of a patient. A victim has a second-degree thermal burn of the right hand. You should:
- Apply ice immediately.
  - Break any blisters and cover the burn with a clean sheet.
  - Irrigate with cool water and cover the burn with a sterile dressing.
  - Irrigate the burn with cool water but leave the area open to the air to promote healing.
17. Injured patients may need to be relocated from the immediate incident area to a treatment area. List four considerations for locating a treatment area.
1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. \_\_\_\_\_
18. Following a disaster where there has been a disruption of water distribution and sewer systems, there is a potential for an increased incidence of disease. List three steps that disaster medical operations personnel can take to prevent disease and infection.
1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. \_\_\_\_\_

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19. The goal of light search and rescue operations is to rescue the greatest number of people in the shortest amount of time. The primary consideration, however, in all search and rescue operations is:

- a. The type of occupancy and potential number of victims.
- b. Rescuing the lightly trapped victims first.
- c. The safety of the rescuer.
- d. The type of construction and severity of damage.

20. The CERT mission for structures that are heavily damaged or contain water that is rising rapidly is to:

- a. Secure the perimeter and keep untrained volunteers clear of the area.
- b. Locate and rescue the lightly trapped victims immediately. Then triage and treat the victims outside.
- c. Quickly locate, extricate, and triage the lightly trapped victims.
- d. Conduct search and rescue operations on the upper levels of the building only.

21. As rescuers, we should be concerned about our safety as well as the safety of the victim. List the five pieces of personal protective equipment that CERT members must always use during light search and rescue operations.

- 1.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_

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22. To prevent duplication of effort during light search and rescue operations, it is necessary to mark areas which are being searched or have already been searched. What marking would you put on a door prior to entering an area to search for trapped victims?
23. When moving heavy objects, it is a good practice to stabilize them during the lifting operations using blocks, books, or other available materials. What is this procedure called?
24. Any event which has a profound emotional impact can evoke strong reactions. List six common responses to the stressors imposed by a disaster.
- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |
25. ~~The goal of crisis intervention is to reduce the individual's stress. We can lessen the impact of a disaster by:~~
- a. Ensuring that the victims are well rested.
  - b. Encouraging the victim to talk about it.
  - c. Conducting briefings with victims before beginning response operations.
  - d. Setting up a hotline for victims to use to notify family members.
26. Restoring order after a disaster will require planning and teamwork. What are the four functional groups that should be formed to manage the emergency?
- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 4. _____ |
| _____    | _____    |